The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1901.

an important and even dominant class.

day conduct, higher ceremonials are

oblations in the presence of the fetiches, and these culminate in the sacrifice of

property, or animal and even human

vidual, but among the tribes investi-

gated there have been found elaborate

ollective cermonials, usually extending

over several days and occurring sev

eral times during the course of the

year.. In general, the Indians are profoundly devout believers, whose faith

controls action in greater degree than

is realized in higher stages of cultiva-

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

A Copy of the Draft Sent to the State

Department.

ter, as against 46 pages in the present

tariff, with 17 heading and 946 subhead-ings. The arrangement is by subjects in-

roughly, double what it is at present

has been adopted regarding the duty on

ulated from the living weight and will be

as much again as the present "autono

Upon eggs, the present treaty tariff is

per cent on an average. The duty on tex-tiles remains the same; on leather, boots,

and shoes it is largely increased, as well

as on Indian corn, sansage, poultry, and

THE OIL FIRE DISASTER.

fining Company. The verdict of the Jury

"That the men met their deaths from

burns accidentally received in the dis-

charge of their duties white fighting fire

at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company. From the evidence of the em-

ployes of the Atlantic Refining Company and the firemen and chief and assistant

chief of the department, every precaution

known is apparently observed by the

company to protect its employes and sur-

Max Livingston, superintendent of the

refining department, testified that the

the firemen came about through the iron

sides of the tank becoming overheated.

The sides caved in and the firemen, al-

though previously warned, were caught in a wave of the burning fluid. He said that every precaution known to science was taken by the company to prevent fires and other accidents. His statement was cor-roborated by other employes of the com-many.

Chief Baxter and Assistant Chief Wa

ters, of the fire burnau, described how the engines and men were distributed at the fire. The three dead firemen, along with

fire. The three dead premen, along wind others, were ordered into the pump house, where it was cooler than outside, to be ready in case of an emergency. Both officials commented upon the accident to the firemen as one of these unfortunate unforcessen occurrences that are to be met with at any big fire.

FRANK IVES' REMAINS ARRIVE.

Brought Home From Mexico After a

Lapse of Two Years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.-Forty passengers of the Ward steamer Monterey, from Ha-

The Monterey brought as freight the

body of Frank Ivez, the billfard player

who died in Mexico two years ago. The hody was detained there under the Mexi-can regulations until this time. W. A. Staher, a family friend, accompanies the remains. The body will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

LOCAL ODD FELLOWS' TRIP.

Patriarchs Militant Ready to Go to

Indianapolis Saturday.

Canton Washington No. 1, Patriarch

Militant, I. O. O. F., are nearly ready for

their trip to Indianapolis to attend the

neeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge

They will use two sleepers on the Chesa

peake and Ohio "F. F. V." Limited, leav

They are drilling hard under the com-

mand of Capt. D. V. Chisholm and ar

onfident of bringing home one of the cas

prizes offered by the Indiana committee

A unique feature of the Indianapolis

A unique teature of the imaniapois meeting is a camp provided for the Pa-triarchs Milliant branch of the order, where the headquarters of this branch will be established. This camp is located in a beautiful grove in the State Fair grounds and is provided with running wa-

Dr. Kimball's Return.

nstructor, has returned from New York

Dr. E. S. Kimbail, the well-known v

for the competitive drills.

ng bere Saturday, September 14, at 3 p. m

verflow of oil which caused the death of

rounding property as well as its own."

flour of all kinds.

The ordinary ceremonial is indi-

"The simpler rights appear in every-

Hahn's Shoe Quality means "EEST" always.

OUR HOBBY, Shoes that will wear.

It has always been our hobby to sell only those shoes that will give the best wear for the price. No one knows this better than our manufacturers; for if perchance, a shoe goes wrong the loss is neither yours nor ours-THE MANUFACTURER GETS THAT SHOE BACK. The possibility of such losses makes manufacturers use only best materials in Hahn's Shoes. Like excellence characterizes every other feature of our shoes

You should examine our new fall styles. If prettier, sweller ones were ever made-well, we've never seen them

Many of our remaining spring and summer shoes also are just all right for fall wear. We've pulled prices on them down so low for this week that it would pay to buy them even for next year's wear.

Women's Shoes.

For \$2

A Tableful of uptodate black and tan \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 Kid and Patent Leather Oxford Ties and Boots, representing eight different styles-not broken sizes -but nearly every size and width in either light, flexible or heavier soles, with close or extension edgesto \$3 Shoes. low, medium, or very high heels.

The "WASHINGTON BELLE," our new Fall Boots for Women, is making herdes of friends and they

Men's Department.

Nobby College Shoes

The "METROPOLIS" Shoes For men, made on the Goodyear, more wear, more comfort than you

\$3 and \$3.50. offered in new, up-to-date shoes. Nearly all sizes.

A Tableful, representing nine different kinds, finest \$3 and \$3.50 Tan hand-welted sole Calf and Kid Shoes. Every pair this scason's best style. They are without the shadow of a doubt the best bargains ever

Reliable School Shoes.

Every pair of School Shoes you buy here will give double the wear of those you usually buy of any other dealer for the same price. Our past record has proven this. Our new Fall Shoes are even better than those of former years-and much more

Shoes that are guaranteed to give good Astonishingly good values in Boys and Girls' dressy School Shoes. Any size you want. Heeled or spring heel. Regular \$1.25 values.

\$1.50 "Excelsior" Shoes, undoubtedly the best all-around Dress and School Shoes ever sold under \$2. Over a doz-

Best quality Tennis and Outing Shoes. All sizes still here for Boys and Giris. Black, brown, or white. Spiendid knock-about Shoes, and will do to bridge over until you

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Cor. 7th and K Sts.

3 Reliable Shoe Houses. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

.....

MRS. STANFORD'S RETURN

Studied the Religious Side of Life in the Far East.

Her Views on the Status of Women in Fereign Countries-Plans for the University-Righ Aims for the

NEW YORK Sent 7-Mrs. Leland Stanford, who returned to this country on Wednesday from a trip of fifteen months through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, has been studying the religious side of life in the East. To a reporter who saw her at the Waldorf-Astoria yes-terday she said: "The degradation of Egypt. abject slavery, living in horrible filth, shadowed for me the grandeur of the temples, the glorious sunsets, the clear atmosphere and the natural beauties of that wonderful land. Caly Christianity, morial. The mother of the Khediye is a that wonderful land. Culy Christianity, I believe, will save that country and elevate its womanhood as it has other nations of the world."

Until her recent visit Mrs. Stanford said that she had felt little sympathy for for-eign missions, appreciating, as she ai-Mrs. Stanford Stanford, Jr., University Mrs. Stanford S ways has, the great needs of the broad home field. The results of mission work in Egypt, many evidences of which she had opportunity to see during her journey up the Nile, opened her eyes, however, to the importance of the work done by the aries of the various denominations among the natives of the localities passed through, and, to use her own expression, she has come back "converted to foreign missions." Not only the missions but the Government schools are doing a good work among the youth of the country. English is taught in all of them, she said. At Kenna one day she was followed by several youngsters, gentle, polite little lads, and as she reached her daha-biyen, she asked them what they would like to have her give them as a memento of the occasion, and their prompt reply was: "A book in English with pictures in She remembered a package of New York Sunday papers, and she gave them all to the boys. It was very touching, she said, to see the eagerness with which they took them. A crowd gathered around,

and distributed them in pieces.
On another occasion four boys of the

Edfu Government School followed her to the boat, and before leaving them she said to them: "I know what you want; you want books with pictures in them." "Yes'm," responded one of the little fellows, promptly, "with 'explanations." The long English word was a mouthful for the Egyptian tongue, but he got it out

Since her return Mrs. Stanford has sent a large number of nature books and the like, all 'with pictures in them," to the of the schools which she visited, Mrs Stanford said: "I have come from Call-fornia. Can you tell me where it is on the map?" Without hesitation one of the pu-plis pointed it out on the wall map, and showed her the shortest coute there from

English influence is being feit among the women in Egypt, who are kept down in higher classes, Mrs. Stanford said. While in Cairo she met the sister of the Khedive in her carriage, and she was wearing no broad, liberal-minded woman, who regrets that she cannot conform to modern

When asked if she had any new pinns Mrs. Stanford said: "For the university I desire that it shall be great, not in num-bers, but, so far as possible, in the men-tal development of he I desire that all shall realize to the full-est extent that they will be judged by their actions and lives, not by words. I am not in favor of any theological teach-ing of any kind, but simply of the am not in layer of any theological teach-ing of any kind, but simply of the beauti-ful precepts that our Saviour gave to us when He lived on earth. This Christian influence will, of course, have to come from the professors."

Six fundergartens are supported in San Francisco by the Leland Stanford, Jr., endowment fund, established by Mrs. Stanford as a memorial to her son,

NAVAL APPRENTICES FLED Many of the Buffalo's Crew Appre

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The United States training ship Buffalo left the city today. She would have left yesterday, but eighty five members of the crew were missing. Fifty of these were apprehended and and, seating themselves on the ground, taken aboard the ship before she sailed.

TRIBAL LAWS OF INDIANS.

Codes Established by Custom Among the Red Men Long Ago.

Results of Investigation by the Gov ernment Bureau of Ethnology. Prof. W J McGee Describes Religious Tendencies of Aborigines.

The researches of the Bureau of Ethology have revealed that the Indians of this country are subservient to their own system of tribal laws, which are said to be notably fair, comprehensive, and adequate. "In the absence of writing," said Prof. W J McGee, of the tion." bureau, a day or two ago, "there are no statutes, yet through the intricate system of prescriptorial association the aws are perpetuated almost as completely as, and inculcated much more generally than, the statutes of civilized peoples. In nearly all tribes the code has been crystallized in the tribal organization, in the names of individuals and groups, in kinship and marital relations, in form of salutation, in the position of individuals around the campfire and of camps in the group, in the points of the compass, in colors, in symbols on arrow shaft, or garment,

or habitation, and in many other ways, When this Bureau of Ethnology was instituted," continued Prof. McGee, "aboriginal law was found to form a fruitful field for research, and much information has been collected. On comparing the facts discovered among tribes, it has been ascertained that the legal system of the Indians while varying from place to place and from stage to stage in degree of de velopment, and while often singularly elaborate in plan and execution rests on a simple and definite basis, the primary purposes of all Indian law being to prevent or settle dispute and thus to promote the general peace and wel-

"In most tribes the laws relating to marriage are strict and are rigidly enforced; and, while the regulations vary, it is a generally observed law that a man may not marry in his own clan, but must marry in his own tribe, when the marriage is commonly arranged by the council.

"It is found that the regulations concerning marriage in the different tribes tend toward complexity, and that vari ous devices are adopted to prevent them from becoming unduly onerous and inimical to tribal welfare. Thus, a prohibited marriage may be effected through elopement, and, if the elopers are able to avoid vengeance for a stated period, the offence is condoned, and the couple eventually joins the proper clan

"In some cases provision is made for settling rival claims to the hand of a woman by wager of battle; and in somcases there are regulations relating to marriage by capture, in which the ordinary prohibition is suspended.

"A result of the researches relating to marriage among the Indians is the discovery that the blending of clans, the union of gentes, the confederation of tribes, and in general the combina tion and demotic development of the people were brought about through intermatriage, partly spontaneous, partly regulated by common law, and sometimes adopted by leaders to termiante intertribal strife.

"Researches into the religion and philosophy of the Indians show that the has been ascertained that the Indian philosophy and belief are fundamentally mystical. Among many tribes ob jects are vaguely supposed to have mysterious doubles in a vague ideal counterpart of the actual world, and the unknown is invested with shadowy and illimitable potency; and all of the Indians so far investigated have been found to be mystles,

"The all-pervading 'mystery' of Indian belief is hardly susceptible of definite translation into civilized language Several stages in the development of the primitive belief have been discover ed and subjected to comparative study, chiefly by Major Powell, the Chief of the Bureau, and light has been thrown on the natural history of sophiology the earliest clearly defined stage is tha in which mysterious potencies are imputed to all objects, inanimate and animate; this has been called becasto theism. In the second definite stage the mysterious potency is limited gen erally to animate forms, though som times extending to plants and rarely to inorganic things; this has been call

ed zootheism. "Most of the tribes were in the higher of these stages, and their belief was bound up with every day conduct and social organization in curious fashion One expression of the belief was found in the clan nomenclature; nearly every clan or gens bore the name of ar mimal tutelary, and a picture of, or conventional symbol representing this animal being used as a clan totem

'Some of the tribes were found to have advanced partly into the third stage of belief, in which the forces of nature are personified or deified; this is termed physitheism. Contrary to a popular notion originating in the se cretiveness and shrewdness of the In dians with respect to their matters o religious belief, it has been found that none of the native peoples thus far studied with care have advanced to the stage of spiritual concepts, or psycho theism, as it is called. With the qualifleations and limitations thus implied all of the American tribes have been

found to be polytheistic. "The beliefs of the Indians are crys tallized in symbols and ceremonials which are often highly elaborate. Th simpler symbols, or fetiches, usually represent zolc deities; these are adored through the symbols which, although held to be sacred, are not in themselve objects of worship. Commonly the fetiches are crude, vaguely suggesting through prescriptional association, the

characteristics ascribed to the delties. "Among some tribes the beast gods are more definitely represented by carv ings and paintings, often in the form of masks. Among the Puebla people and the advanced tribes of Mexico and Peru the deities were considered animal o human at will. The more important symbols are entrusted to shamans or priests, who become sacred through as-

sociation, and are kept in sacred places, DIAMONDS MADE OF SUGAR sometimes developed into temples. Among many tribes the priesthood is

Remarkable Results of the Experiments of a Frenchman.

An Engrmous Degree of Heat and Tremendous Pressure Necessary to Produce the Gem From the Saccha rine Carbon-The Process Costly "How to make diamonds out of su-

gar" would be a recipe, perhaps, which would be more valued than anything ever referred to in cook-books. The recipe exists, however, and the operation is possible, but it requires special appliances. Sugar is carbon, and diamonds are earbon, only the latter have been subjected to immense heat and tremendous pressure.

The idea that diamonds could be made out of sugar is nothing new. It The State Department is in receipt of a prevailed many years ago among the communication from Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Gersavants, and numerous experiments have been made to carry out the promany, including a copy of the draft of the proposed new German tariff; also translations of clippings from the "Nordcess, but without success. As long ago as 1828 a French chemist named Gandeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," comparnal imagined that he had solved the ing the various duties as at present in problem by treating carburet of sulforce with those in the proposed tariff. The new tariff includer '64 pages of matphur with pure phosphorus. He obtained a number of tiny sparkling stones which at first sight appeared to be diamonds, but which were nothing more than particles of glass proceeding stead of alphabetical. The duty on wheat, rye, oats, and barley, says Mr. White, is, from the glass tubes which he had used in the experiment.

Vegetables and flowers are free. The duty on bulls and cows is \$5.95, and on Gagniard de Latour, and later, Despretz, continued in the fascinating calves 95 cents each, or three times the present duty. An entirely new principle search which seemed to promise results surpassing the fabulous "philosopher's stone."

Despretz used charcoal, which he \$2.55 the double hundredweight (dopple zentner-220.46 pounds) for exen, and \$2.38 subjected to intense heat produced by an electric arc and a blowpipe.. The for swine. The duty on meat and lard is raised to \$7.14 the double hundredweight. result was that he obtained tiny particles of gem-like brilliancy, which were double the present treaty tariff and half so hard that one could cut rubles with them. But they were not diamonds.

In England, a chemist named Marsden succeeded one day in manufacturtrebled and the autonomous tariff is doubled The duty on woods is raised 50 ing tiny gems which were real diamonds, but he was never able to repeat the experiment. His subsequent at tempts resulted in the production of a crystal so hard that it would scratch diamonds and which was called carborandum. It was a useful discovery, and the substance is now manufactured for industrial purposes in this country.

as on Indian corn, sausage, poultry, and flour of all kinds.

After giving the list, Mr. White adds: "It must not be forgotten that the measure has not yet been discussed by the Federal Council (Bundesrath), and consequently that it is not at all certain that the provisions of the bill itself or the items of the tariff will remain unchanged in the measure, as it is eventually presented to the Reichstag. As the matter stands, this draft of the bill has been submitted to the several Governments for consideration, and it is quite possible that material alterations may be made in it before it comes before the Bundesrath, the body which will decide as to the form in which it will be presented to the Reichstag. It is not probable, however, that the character of the bill will be greatly changed. Sentiment in favor of increased protestion for German manufactures has been growing steadily, and it has long been knewn that any new tariff bill must contain higher duties on farm products. That part of the measure which fixes a minimum below which no concession can be made, as in the case of wheat, etc., is of course the part most severely criticised.

"In several States, conferences with interested parties have already been held, and it is now formally announced that the Prussian Minister of Commerce will grant hearings, grobably in September, to persons not fully hearing by the Zollbeirath, or who think that changed conditions should modify the conclusions reached by that body." M. Moissan, a member of the French Institute, has solved the question of the manufacture of diamonds from carbon substances, M. Moissan's diamonds, thus made, cut real diamondsthe supreme test. The element that contributed to M. Moissan's success was electricity. He knew that what was needed to transform worthless carbon into preclous stones was intense heat and tremendous pressure, and he attributed the failure of all his predecessors to the fact that none of them had been able to obtain a sufficient degree of heat or a pressure sufficiently powerful. They had to content them selves with 2,000 degrees centigrade. the greatest heat possible even in chemists' laborateries. This was plainly in sufficient for the purpose, M. Mois-

san, therefore, set about constructing an electric oven which, in its present perfection, is capable of producing a heat of from 4,000 to 5,000 degrees centigrade. In order to give an idea of this heat, it may be said that subjected to it, the human body would entirely Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Exdisappear in less than a second of tim PHILADELIPHIA, Sept. 7.—The inquest with into the deaths of the three firemen, Fore-ash. without leaving behind it a particle of

> two blocks of limestone, the one fitting on ton of the other. Both blocks are on top of the other. Both blocks are newly appointed letter-carrier, was arresthollowed out in such a way that, when adjusted, there is, in the centre, a in the county fall of Cook County, Illismall cylindrical cavity. Two grooves

groove until they touch a cylindrical of the heat produced. As soon as the current is turned on huge white flames burst out of the oven on either side. The intensity of this light is said to be absolutely blinding, so that the spectator can faintly realize what a temperature of from 4,000 degrees to 5,000 degrees means. The limestone of which the oven is made is, however, so bad a conductor of the enormous heat that the hand may be placed on the top of the stove during the operation without

But now to obtain the enormous pressure requisite for the manufacture of the diamond. A source of annoy ance to householders and of foy to plumbers is the pressure exerted by ice. Just as this pressure is exerted by water in freezing, so does molten iron in solidifying, exercise a pressure against anything in which it may be enclosed. The more rapid the solidification the more intense the pressure. Water solidifies slowly, and hence the damage it causes in pipes and Jugs is not of an explosive or violent nature. M. Moissan obtained the pressure he

vanted by the following method: He filled the little charcoal crucible with broken bits of iron and carbon of ugar. The crucible was filled in this way about half its depth. Is was ther placed in the hollow cavity prepared for its reception in the lower half of the electric stove. The top of the stove was then adjusted, the electrodes, connected with a powerful generator, were pushed into the grooves tunneled out in the lower stone, and the current was turned on. A roaring sound ensued, white flames burst out on either side of the electric stove, and a cloud of white va-

por hung like a fog overhead, Two or three minutes later the upper stone was removed by means of a gi gantic pair of tongs, and the interior of the electric stone revealed. The charcoal crucible was bubbling and hissing with the hottest broth of moiten metal ever brewed. Then it was plunged into cold water, and the molten metal, thus suddenly subjected to a temperature lower by several thousand degrees than and Atlantic City, where he has been all summer preparing professionals for the coming season, and has resumed his work at his new studio, 32 F Street northwest and solid throughout it was removed Saturday and Sunday, September 7 and 8.

Clearing Price of

Summer Shoes,

Worth up to \$4.00.

For Men and Women. Patent Leathers, Black Vici. Black Box Calf. Russet Vici. Russet Russia Calf.

A wholesale clean up at \$1.98. See our window for styles and don't wait until your size is gone. Remember the price is only \$1.98 for every man's and woman's Oxford, worth up to \$4; in many cases you pay only

Half Price

for the finest footwear possible to obtain.

One Dollar

Is the final price of a big lot of Women's and Misses' \$2.50 to \$3.50 Spring Heel Russet Boots.

CROCKER'S, Shoes Shined Free, 939 Penna. Avenue.

from the crucible. This was done by breaking the charcoal with a hammer. A shapeless lump of fretted iron came out, and this lump of iron contained in the form of real diamonds the powdered sugar which was put into the crucible five or six minutes before.

The next task was to get these dia monds out of the iron. This was done by solution in various acids. It was a long and tedious process, but finally all the metal disappeared, leaving at the bottom of the last test-tube the

precious stones. Scientists express doubt as to whe ther this discovery will be of practical use and lead to a reduction of the price volved in the process, and the diamonds produced are small. M. Moissan believes the danger lies elsewhere, however. He thinks that before long the St. Louis in 1963. natural wells or crucibles in which the splendid gems of Brazil were formed will be discovered. Then, indeed, he says, the market will be flooded.

A POSTMAN VINDICATED.

After Seven Years a Chicago Carrier Secures Reinstatement. After seven years of patience and steady endeavor to clear his same, Henry

small cylindrical cavity. Two grooves conducting to the lower half of this cavity are tunneled out in the lower block. The two stones are encased in iron, and, when they are adjusted, they are fastened together by an iron band which is tightened by a screw.

The two electrodes, connected with a powerful generator, are pushed into the groove until they touch a cylindrical charcoal crucible, which has been fitted into the cylindrical cavity. This charcoal crucible contains the substance which is to be subjected to the effects of the heat produced. As soon as the lower and the produced of the effects of the heat produced. As soon as the letter concludence the telegram from the Postmaster General announcing his reinstatement was dated August 31, 1801, or exactly seven years after the date of the charge brought against him. In Tallman's mail bag a decoy letter was placed addressed to a fictitious person at a house in West Madison Street, Chicago, and containing several \$1 bilis. Unable to find the party midressed, the carrier replaced the letter in his mail bag a decoy letter was placed addressed to a fictitious person at a house in West Madison Street, Chicago, and containing several \$1 bilis. Unable to find the party midressed, the carrier replaced the letter in his mail bag and a few minutes afterward was arrested by the imspectors, the letter confiscated from the evidence, and a few minutes afterward was arrested by the imspectors, the letter confiscated from the sevence of the telegram from the Postmaster of connected with a pouncing his reinstatement was dated August 31, 1801, or exactly seven years after the date of the charge brought against him in Tallman's mail bag a decoy letter was placed addressed to a fictious such sim. In Tallman's mail bag a decoy letter was placed addressed to a fictious such sim. In Tallman's mail bag a decoy letter was placed addressed to a fictious such sim. In Tallman's mail bag a decoy letter was placed addressed to a fictious such sim. In Tallman's mail bag a decoy letter was

ney in the trial, attesting their belief in Tallman's innocence, his appeal to be reinstated was disregarded. United States Senater Mason, who was Tallman's attorney, at we his assistance, but they were not at all times by the rule prohibiting reinstatements after a lapse of one year. The ideal for of the rule last year by Person of the rule last year by Person of the rule last year by the rule of the rule last year.

BURIAL OF PATRICK T. DOWNS. Remains of a Former District Resi-

The remains of Patrick T. Downs, as sistant general superintendent of the Great Northern Railway lines west of Minot, S. D., and a former resident of this city, were brought here yesterday afteron on a special car and conveyed to St. Patrick's Church, where the funeral services were held and mass celebrated shortly after 2 o'clock. The body was accompanied by the widow of the deceased, who followed the remains to their last resting place at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Colonel Downs was killed in the recent wreck on the Great Northern Railway at Nyack, Mon. The pallbearers were Messrs. Richard Bennett, George Skidmore, and James Green, of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and Sergt. W. T. Anderson and Messrs. John F. Reagan and Thomas F. Kane, of Anacostia. Colonel Downs was fifty-four years of age and is survived by a widow and a daughter, the latter being Mrs. Rupert Bine, of San Francisco.

TROOPS BACK FROM ALASKA. Licutenant Malloy and Enlisted Men

Arrive From St. Michael. The War Department has been informed that the transport Egrest has arrived at Scattle from St. Michael. The passengers n board were Lieutenant Mulloy, Fouron board were Lieutenant stuney, Four-teenth infantry, in charge of 106 enlisted men of the Seventeenth Infantry, en route to Vancouver Barracks, Wash, by order of General Randall. The other passengers are 8 enlisted men, 6 discharged soldiers, 10 civilian employes, and 23 other civil-ions

FIRE AT SAN SALVADOR. House of the President of the Re-

public Burned.

The United States Consul at San Salender has informed the State Department of the destruction by fire of the residence of the President of the Republic. The fire also destroyed the barracks ad-joining the executive mansion. An official enquiry is in progress.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via

IN MEMORY OF JEFFERSON

Statesman's Tombstone Stands on Campus at Columbia, Mo.

The Original Obelisk Now the Prop. erty of the University-Was Designed by the Sage of Montleello Epitaph Weitten by Himself.

The original monument, designed by Thomas Jefferson, and erected over his grave at Monticello, now stands upon the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia. It is a simple obelisk of granite, eight and one-half feet in height and without the slightest attempt at adornment. The monument will form the cen-

Two miles from the spot where Thomas Jefferson was born, near the junction of the Rivanna and James rivers, in Albe Jefferson inherited from his father, rises Monticello, or the Little Mount, 545 feet high, the home for more than sixty years, and the final resting place of the patrict and statesman. During the long summer days of the year 1765, on a rustle bench near its summit, beneath the branches of philosophy of the Indians show that the man James A. Sels, Liadderman Frank distinction between opinions and beliefs is vague and does not agree with that found among cultured peoples. It has been ascertained that the Indian complete exoneration of the Atlantic Reone was Thomas Jefferson and the other Dabney Carr. There they studied tegether and there they made a solemn compact burial place. Dabney Carr dled first, He married Martha, sister of Thomas Jefferson, and eight years later, at the very commencement of what promised to be a brilliant career, died, leaving to the care of his distinguished brother-in-law a widow and six children. Fifty-three years service. Thomas Jefferson died and was ouried beside his boyhood friend under the great oak. Among his papers after death was found a rough sketch in ink of an obelisk, together with this inscription for a marble tablet:

Here was Boried THOMAS JEFFERSON, Author of the Independence of The Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Pather of the University of Virginia.

The marble tablet upon which this was inscribed and which was attached to and formed part of the granite obelisk was hadly broken when the university buildings were destroyed by fire on Janu-ary 9, 1892. It now, for safe keeping, rests under glass in the fireproof vault of the proctor of the university.

The epitaph is a significant one. Thomas Jefferson had been a member of the Virginla house of burgesses and of the tinental Congress, Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, negotiator of the Louisiana purchase, Secretary of State, Vice President and resident of the United States, but none of these honors did he wish inscribed upon his tombstone. The stern old Democrat preferred, instead, as passports to immortality, remem-brance of his advocacy of the rights of man, religious liberty and universal edu-

Thomas Jefferson died a bankrupt. Beautiful Monticello passed into hands of strangers and the simple temb-stone was neglected and mutilated. On April 18, 1882, Congress appropriated \$10,ment and to make other suit provements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va." When this deferson at atomicello, va. When this new monument was erected the original shaft was presented by the Misses Randolph, the residuary legatees of Thomas Jefferson, through Dr. S. S. Laws, Presidence of the Company of

dolph, the residuary legatees of Thomas Jefferson, through Dr. S. S. Laws, President, and Dr. A. F. Fleet, professor of Greek, in the University of Missouri, to that institution. It was unveiled on the 4th of June. 1885, upon the Alissauri University campus, with ceremonies in which Senator Vest, Thomas F. Bayard, then Secretary of State; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, and other eminent Americans participated.

Aside from this tablet the only inscription upon the obelisk is the sunken figures showing the date of the birth and of the death of Jefferson. The shaft proper is five and one-half feet high and rests upon a base three feet square. It had been chipped somewhat by relic hunters before its removal from Virginia. The monument stands in a grass plot on the east side of the quadrangle of the university campus. Not far from it is the original monument from the tomb of David Barton, the first United States Senator from Missouri, replaced at Boonville by a handsomer shaft efected at State expense.